FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Arts. An arbitrary selection of high-salaried teachers made was not the basis of their diplomas. Students, too, could be coerced into extra courses, with additional tuition as a refined kind who controlled the teachers practised by the distribution of degrees. Although the earning capacities of these diplomas was being slowly improved by the admission of more educated natives to government dfee, their cultural and practical value was nil. For thing, there was a lack of modem textbooks. Like much of Beau's work. his efforts revise manuals had been still-bom, and the beginning he had made was swept away in the rising tide of Metropolitan methods which been transplanted to the colony. In elementary education the majority of Annamites could only afford, by the greatest keep sacrifice. to their children in school for three years. It availed them little spend precious time in learning, in garbled French, the names of objects which they straightway forgot. Obviously elementary education should use the native language as its instrument. whole programme from top to bottom needed overhauling, and general taking of stock Fundamentally there bad to be a recognition that the Annamite's set-up is different from a European's. If the Airnamite be brought up in total ignorance of Ms own language and literature, if he were to have substituted for the strong traditional moral discipline of the emotions, it could only be expected an that he would The traditional emphasis has up and of memorizing and a minimum of original a the reverse proved so it is no wonder unnerving. An be in his own country hence elementary

had to towards Chinese teachings. A mature be to Western Ideas if he were in his civilization, Ovei>-cerakraHzatkm over-uaiin i country of diverae peoples officially mxsgmzecl to bfc an error. The hail educated too much to suit for his own development— it not be 1905 been aided and % the On there had teen a of bridges. If political tad it fad had excitable by of of the the